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SPEECH OF

MR. WILLIAMS, OF MAINE,

ON THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR RUNNING AND MARKING THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY LINE, DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 14, 1838.

In Senate, May 14 1838—On asking leave to bring in a bill to provide for running and marking the Northeastern Boundary, line, according to the treaty of 1783.

On a former day, I gave notice that on this day I would ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for running and making the Northeastern Boundary line, according to the treaty of 1783, and pursuant to that notice, I propose now to ask that leave. The object of the bill is to make it the duty of the President to cause that line to be run and marked, as it is described in the Treaty of Peace.

Among the few questions remaining unsettled between this country and foreign nations, there is, probably, not one so irritating, and so likely to disturb our amicable relations, as that of the Northeastern Boundary. It is now more than half a century since our ancestors, by their struggles and sufferings in the war of the Revolution, successfully resisted the tyranny and oppression of the mother country, and obtained for themselves and their posterity the acknowlment that the then colonies of Great Britain were free, sovereign, and independent States, and a relinquishment, by his Britannic Majesty, of all claims to the *Government propriety, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof;* and yet, at this day, it is a fact that the British Government usurp possesion, and claime jurisdiction, over more than one third part of the State of Maine, then part of the province of Massachusetts Bay, the government and *territory* of which were expressly relinquished. Yes, sir, notwithstanding the *territory now in despute* was at the formation of the treaty, *part and parcel of the then province of Massachusetts Bay,* and so represented and designated upon Mitchell's map, which was used and referred to by the commissioners in making the treaty, it is true that the British Government *now clam it* as a *part of New Brunswick,* then Nova Scotia, and deny to this Government the right to occupy it, or to exercise any jurisdiction over it. This claim, by the British Government, is comparatively of a recent origin, (having sprung up since the treaty of Ghent,) but is persisted in with great tenacity, and has been, and still is the cause of continued border difficulties between the people and authorities of the State of Maine and of the province of New Brunswick, and those troubles are *increasing daily.* Already have some of our own citizens been arrested upon our own territory, dragged to a foreign jail, imprisoned, tried, and condemned, under the pretence of offences *against the sovereignty* and laws of a *foreign Government,* but in fact for no crime other than *obeying or attempting to execute the laws of their own country* within our rightful limits. And the Government and people of Maine are warned, by the authorities of New Brunswick, that any attempt to exercise jurisdiction within what they denominate "disputed territory," will be resisted and repelled "if the whole military force of British America should be necessary to effect it." This is a condition of things that cannot, and will not, be submitted to. Soon after Maine was separated from Massachusetts, in 1819, measures were taken for the protection of the timber upon a part of what is now claimed to be disputed territory, surveyed some of the lands into townships, and made preparations for opening roads and settling the country. Some of these acts were complained of by the British Government as inconsistent with the understanding between this Government and Great Britain, "that, pending the negotiations for settling the boundary line, each party should abstain from any acts of sovereignty over the contested territory, and upon the request of the General Government, Maine postponed some of her proposed improvements. At the same time the authorities of New Brunswick were extending their claims to ownership and jurisdiction which furnished cause of complaint by Maine to the General Government which was communicated by the latter to the British Government, producing at some times a disavowal of the acts, and at other times a claim that the acts were justifiable. In this state of things the attention of the Legislature of Maine was often called to the subject of their boundary, and the history and evidence of their title have been embodied in reports and resolutions which were forwarded to Congress, and the aid of the General Government urgently requested to bring about the settlement and establishment of the line of boundary. More recently, and since the commencement of the present session of Congress, (very soon after the reception of the last communication from the British Government upon the boundary question,) the President caused to be sent to the Governor of Maine a statement of the correspondence which had been had between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain upon the subject of the boundary, since the rejection of the opinion of the arbiter in 1832, with a request that he would adopt such measures as he might deem necessary to ascertain the sense of the State of Maine with respect to the expediency of attempting to establish a conventional line, as well as to additional surveys and explorations with a view to the satisfactory adjustment of the controversy according to the terms of the treaty, or enabling the parties to decide more understandingly upon the expediency of opening a negotiation for a line that would suit their mutual convenience, &c. The message of the Governor communicating that statement to the Legislature, and the resolution of the Legislature thereupon, which I had the honor a few days ago to present to the Senate, have been printed, and are in the hands of Senators. They are a full, unequivocal, and direct response to the questions propounded, and speak the language and determination, not of a party, or of a mere majority, but of the whole Legislature & people of Maine. This, sir, is no party question in Maine. The *whole people* of that State feel that they are injured, and that their appeals to the General Government for the protection and guarantee of their rights, which they believe the Constitution of the U. S. was designed to afford them, have already been too long disregarded; and they now hope and trust Congress will adopt such measures as will insure the running and making of the boundary line between that State and a foreign Government, *according to the terms of the treaty.* Such measures are not intended by Maine, and ought not to be regarded by others, as hostile, but as means, and probably the only means, of settling the question of boundary for many years yet to come, The bill which I propose to submit and urge the passage of, in conformity with the resolutions of my State, provides that the boundary line to be run and marked agreeably to the provisons of the treaty of peace of 1783. The time for executing this service, and the manner of doing it, is left entirely to the discretion of President, and it is believed that it may be done whithout giving just cause of offence to Great Britain. What other mode of running this line of boundary can be pursued when it is considered that our Government has repeatedly proposed to the Government to Great Britain mutually to appoint surveyors or commissioners to run and mark the line *according to the treaty,* and that those propositions have been declined on the pretence that the description of the line in the treaty is to imperfect that it is impracticable to run that line so as to conform to the treaty, and that the British Government still refuses to assent so such a survey and running of the line *unless this Government will agree to such preliminaries as would change, or render impracticable, the survey of the line of the treaty.*

It will be seen by reference to the correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain, since the rejection of the opinion of the arbiter, that our Government have been constantly endeavoring to open negotiations with Great Britain for the establishment of the line according to the treaty of 1783; that the British Government have *declined* to negotiate *upon that basis,* and have insisted and still insist, that a *conventional line* must be substitued for the *treaty line.* That there may be no mistake upon this party of the subject, the correspondence between the two Governments should be examined with care and it will show that on the 21st of July, 1832, Mr. Livingston informed Mr. Bankhead that the decision of the arbiter had been rejected by the Senate; and that the President, in pursuance of the advice of the Senate, proposed "to open a new negotiation with his Britannic Majesty's Government for the ascertainment of the boundary between the possessions of the United States and those of Great Britain on the northeastern frontier of the United States, *according to the treaty of peace, of* 1783;" and it was further suggested that if the parties should be unable to agree upon the establishment of the treaty line, means might be found of avoiding the constitutional difficulties that hitherto had attended the establishment of a new boundary more convenient to both parties then that designated by the treaty, and that such a negotiation would naturaly embrace the right of navigation of the river St. John. On the 14th of April, 1833, Sir Charles R. Vaughan replied "that his Majesty's Government regret that they cannot discover in this proposition any probable means of arriving at a settlement of this difficult question. It appears to his Majesty's Government to be *utterly hopeless* to attempt to find out, at this time of day, by means of new negotiation, an assumed line of boundary which successive negotiators, and which commissioners employed on the spot have, during so many years, failed to discover, &c; that his Majesty's Government will *eagerly,* avail themselves of any probable chance of bringing the question to a satisfactory settlement, and will lose no time in endeavoring to *ascertain from Mr. Livingston* in the first place, *what is the principle* of the plan of boundary which the American Government appear to contemplate as likely *to be more convenient to both parties,* &c.; whether any, and what arrangement for avoiding the constitutional difficulties has yet been concluded with the State of Maine, that it was necessary that his *Majesty's Government* should be *informed* of the *basis* upon which it is proposed to negotiate before they can either *entertain* the proposal, or decide upon instructions to be given; that they must be *previously assured* that the President will possess the power of carrying into effect his part of any engagement, &c.; and that his Majesty cannot consent to *embarrass* the negotiation respecting the boundary, by *mixing up with it a discussion respecting the navigation of the river St. John.*"

On the 30th of April, 1833, Mr. Livingston proposed to Sir Charles R. Vaughan that the disadvantages of the modes of settlemen heretofore adopted might be avoided by appointing a new commission, consisting of an equal number of commissioners, with an umpire selected by some friendly sovereign, to decide on all points on which they disagree; or by a commission entirely composed of skilful men in Europe, to be selected, to be attended in survey and view of the country, by agents appointed by the parties. And further suggested that where two natural boundaries are named, and running from one towards the other on the prescribed course will not touch the other, the rule is not to consider the boundary as one impossible to be traced, but to preserve the natural boundary, and to reach it by the nearest direct course. Thus, if after more accurate surveys shall have been made, it should be found that the north course from the head of the St. Croix should not reach the highlands which answer the description of those designated in the treaty of 1783, then a direct line from the head of the St. Croix, whatever may be its direction, to such highlands ought to be adopted, and the line will still be conformable to the treaty; and Mr. Livingston informs Sir Charles R. Vaughan, that the anticipations of an arrangement by which the Government of the United States might be enabled to treat for a more convenient boundary have not been realized, and in the *present state of things,* they must treat *on the basis of the establishment of the boundary presented by the treaty.*

On 11th of May, 1833, Sir Charles Vaughan replies that he is *convinced that it is hopeless* to expect a favorable result from a renewed negotiation *upon that basis*; that with regard to the proposal of a commission of boundary, it would be with great reluctance that the British Government could consent to have rcourse to such a measure; and that he does not sufficiently *comprehend* the other view which Mr L. has partially developed, and suggests that in deviating from the direct north line might lead to mountains to the *eastward of it,* which would trench upon his Majesty's territories of New Brunswick, *and invites Mr. L. to offer some more prompt and effectual measure* for the settlement of the Boundary, than the *renewal of a negotiation on an inadmissible basis,* or having recourse again to commissions of boundary, &c.

On the 28th May, 1833, Mr Livingston informs Sir Charles R. Vaughan that the American Government maks no pretensions *further east* than a line directly north from the source of the river St. Croix; but if, on a more accurate survey, it should be found that the north line mentioned in the treaty should pass each of the highlands therein described, and that they should be found at *some point further west,* then the principle would apply, viz: that the direction of the line to connect the two natural boundaries must be altered, so as to suit their ascertained position; and to simplify the operation, the President is willing that the commissioners should be restricted to the single question of determining the point designated by the treaty as the highlands which divde the waters, to which point a straight line shall be drawn from the monument, etc.

On the 31st May, 1833, Sir Charles R. Vaughan replies, that in appears to him that the question of boundary can only be set at rest by an *abandonment of the defective description of boundary contained in the treaty,* and the two Governments mutually agreeing upon a *conventional line more convenient to both parties*; that the proposition of Mr. Livingston is so *restricted to the terms of the treaty,* that the *basis of it* is the same as that which he has been *instructed by his Government* to inform the Government of the United States that it was *hopeless to negotiate upon.* While the point of departure of the line to be traced according to the proposition of Mr. Livingston is cleary established, *the point at which it is to terminate* is left in doubt, and to be decided by the special commission, etc. He wishes to be *informed what limitations* it is intended to put upon the course to be followed by the commission; whether the attention of the commissioners is to be directed to any *particular spot,* or whether they are to be left at liberty to stop at the *first* highlands answering the required description, and observes that the impression left upon his mind, after a conversation with Mr. Livingston, and the production of a map upon a small scale is that the *highlands to be sought in* the manner he proposed, would probably be found *north of the St. Johns, but westward some miles of the river St. Francis,* and that he would be happy to receive from Mr. McLane some further explanation of the intended course to be pointed out to the special commissoners.

On the 5th June, 1833, Mr. McLane replies that it is not expected that *any limitations* will be put upon the course to be pursed by the special commissioners, but such as are required by a faithful adherence to the description of the boundary in the treaty of 1783, and proposes to make another effort to overcome the difficulty, and discarding the due north line, should that become necessary; to seek for and find, in the first place, the "highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean;" and when these shall be found in any part of the disputed territory, north or south of the St. Johns river, to draw a line from the monument to the said highlands, and to that point thereof which shall be nearest to a due north line from the monument.

On the 10th Feburary, 1834, Sir Charle R. Vaughan replies, that no satisfactory or useful result could be obtained from the local survey proposed by the American Government, until the two parties are agreed upon *certain points urged by him,* and says no doubt can exist that by going *far enough to the westward,* such highlands as those required by the treaty could be found, because *it is well known* that the *high ground* in the neighborhood of the *source of the St. Johns* divide the *Kennebec,* which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, form the *Chaudiere,* which falls into the St. Lawrence; and upon a full view of the matter, his Majesty's Government think that, in the first place, and *previously* to any further negotiation, they are *entitled to claim* from the Government of the United States an *acquiscence* in the decisions pronounced by the arbiter upon all those points which he has decided; and in the next place, that as a preliminary to any attempt to settle the remaining point by negotiation, they ought to be *satisfied* that the Government with which they have to treat is *possessed of the powers* necessary for *carrying into effect* any arrangement upon which the two parties might agree.

On the 11th March, 1834, Mr. McLane replies, that the arbiter having failed to decide the question submitted to him, the opinions of that arbiter, in the course of his reasoning upon the point submitted, are liable to many objections, which are regarded as insuperable, and repeats the proposition to submit the whole subject to the commission, with an *unlimited discretion over all the points* necessary to the proper decision of the subject committed to it.

March 16, 1834, Sir Charles R. Vaughan replies, that under *such* a commission, not a step could be taken, unless the two Governments agree upon two of the subordinate points, viz: the *character of the land* they are to discover as dividing waters according to the treaty of 1783, and what are to be considered as *Atlantic rivers.*

March 21, 1834, Mr. McLane replies that the United States have no power to discard the line called for by the treaty of 1783, without the assent of Maine; and that assent, in the present state of the controversy, while there remains a reasonable hope of discovering the true and original boundary, it is not possible to obtain; and under such circumstances, the Government of his Britannic Majesty is invited to unite with the President in another effort, aided by the adoption of a plain and easy rule of surveying, to find the line of the treaty of 1783.

December 8, 1834, Sir Charles R. Vaughan repeats the arguments before urged as to the necessity of agreeing upon the *character of the highlands* and *the river question,* and trusts that the American Government will be prepared to agree with that of his Majesty as to the *construction* to be put upon the *passage of the treaty* respecting the *rivers* which empty *into the Atlantic ocean,* and will concur in deciding that the *Atlantic rivers* which are to guide the commissioners in searching for the highlands described in the treaty, are *those rivers* which fall into the sea to the *westward of the mouth of the river St. Croix;* and he is instructed to represent to Mr. Forsyth that his Majesty's Government consider a *clear agreement* between the two Government *on this point* to be an *indisputable preliminary* to the establishment of any new commission of survey. Till this point is decided, no survey of commissioners can lead to any useful result. But the decision of this point turns upon the interpretation of the words of the treaty, and not upon the operation of surveyors; and his Majesty's Government having once submitted this point, in common with others, to the judgment of an impartial arbiter, by whose award they have declared themselves ready to abide, they cannot consent to refer it to any other arbitation.

April 28, 1835, Mr. Forsyth replies that it is with unfeigned regret the President learns the decision of his Majesty's Government not to agree to the proposition made in that spirit of accommodation by which United States have throughout been influenced, without a *prudent compliance* on their part with [illegible] conditions; that the [illegible] duty of Mr. Forsyth to apprise Mr. Vaughan that he cannot agree to clog the submission with the condition proposed by his Majesty's Government, and that a new submission, if made, should be made without restriction or qualification upon the discretion of the commissioners, other than such as result from established facts, and the just intepretation of the treaty of 1783, and such as heretofore have been, and are now again, tendered by him to his Britannic Majesty's Government.

December 28, 1835, Mr Bankhead, under instructions from his Majesty's Government, argues the river question, and says that with respect to the President's proposal for a commission of exploration and survey, his Majesty's Government could only agree to such a commission, *provided* there were a *previous understanding* between the two Governments that, although neither should be required to give up its own interpretation of the river question, yet as the commission of survey would be intended for the purposes of conciliation, and with a view of putting an end to discussion on controverted points, the commissioners should be instructed to search for *highlands,* upon the *character* of which *no doubt could exist on either side;* repeats that his Majesty's Government are ready to treat for a *conventional* line, and proposes to divide the disputed territory equally between Great Britain and United States.

February 26, 1836, Mr Forsyth replies, that agreement between the two Governments is impossible, while his Majesty's Government continues to maintain the position indicated by Mr. Bankhead's note; declines the proposition of his Majesty's Government to divide the disputed territory equally between the two Governments, and says that the President will, if his Majesty's Government consents to it, apply to the State of Maine for its assent to make the *river St. Johns, from its source to its mouth,* the boundary between Maine and his Majesty's dominions in that part of North America.

March 4, 1836, Mr. Bankhead refers to his note of 28th December, proposinge to instruct commissioners to search for *highlands,* upon the *character* of which no doubt could exist *on either side,* and thinks that the Secretary of State has not given this *modification* on the part of his Britannic Majesty's Government of the President's proposition the full weight to which it was entitled, and again submits it, bearing in mind that the commissioners who may be appointed are not to *decide* upon points of difference, but are merely to present to the respective Governments the *result of their labors,* which it is hoped may pave the way for an ultimate settlement of the question; and he notifies Mr Forsyth that the proposition offered in Mr. Forsyth's note, to make the river St. Johns, from its source to its mouth, the boundary between the United States and his Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, is one to which the British Government, he is convinced, will never agree.

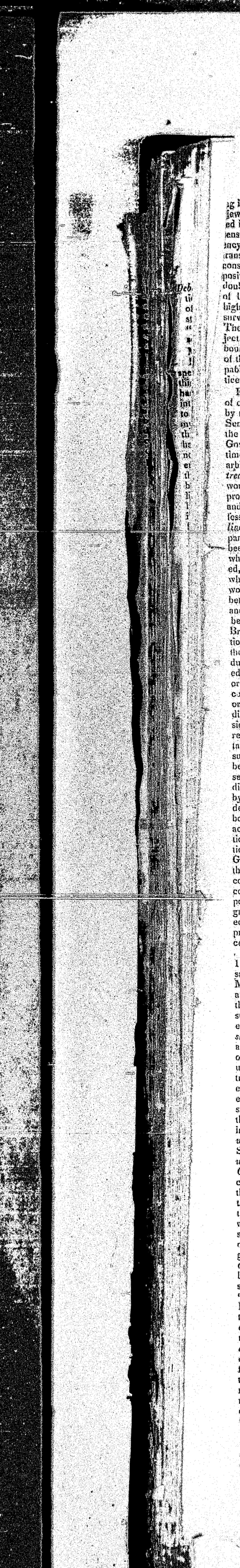
March 5, 1836, Mr. Foryth hopes that the President's proposition for making the St. John's the boundary, may, when brought before his Majesty's Cabinet, be received in a more favorable light than that in which it appears to have presented itself to Mr Bankhead.

If, however, the river boundary be rejected *before* the President consents to the *modification* of his previous proposition for the appointment of a commission of exploration and survey, it will be necessary to be informed more fully of the views of the British Government in *offering* the *modification, etc.*

August 10, 1837, Mr. Stevenson makes known to Lord Palmerston the earnest and unabated desire which the President feels that the controvesy should be speedily and amicably settled, and expresses the anxiety with which the Government of the United States is waiting the promised decision of his Majesty Government upon the proposition submitted to it as far back as July, 1836.

January 10, 1838, Mr Fox recapitulates the various attempts which have been made to settle the question of boundary and failed; and in referrence to the only remaining proposition of a commission of exploration and survey says, that her Majesty's Government have little expectation that such a commission could lead to any useful result, and on that account would be disposed to object to the measure. But at the same time they are so unwilling to reject the only plan now left which seems to afford a chance of making any further advance in this long pending matter, that they will not withhold their consent to such a commission, if the *principle* upon which it is to be formed, and the *manner in which it is to proceed,* can be satisfactorily settled; and says that her Majesty's Government have stated their opinion that, in order to avoid all fruitless disputes as to the character of such highlands, the commissioners should be instructed to look for highlands which *both parties might acknowledge as fulfilling the conditions of the treaty.* But if the two Governments should agree to the appointment of such a commission, it would be necessary that their agreement should be *first* recorded in a convention; and it would obviously be *indispensable* that the State of Maine should be an assenting party to the arrangement.

February 6, 1838, Mr F[illegible]



ng in the possession of the State of Maine the views of her Majesty's Government, as exhibited in Mr. Fox's note, and of ascertaining the sense of the State authorities upon the expediency of meeting those views, has directed him to transmit a copy of it to Governor Kent for their consideration; repeats that the American proposition is intended, and, if agreed to, will doubtless be successful, to *decide* the question of boundary definitively, by the adoption of the highlands reported by the commissioners of survey, and would thus secure the treaty line. The British modification looks to no such object. It merely contemplates a commission of boundary analogous to that under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, and would, in all probability, prove equally unsatisfactory in practice.

From this history of the efforts on the part of our Government to settle the line of boundary by negotiation, it must be apparent to every Senator that there is no hope of establishing the boundary of the treaty by negotiation. The Government of Great Britain has not, at any time since the rejection of the advice of the arbiter, consented to treat upon *the basis of the treaty line, unless* the American Government would, *in advance*, yield some point that would prove fatal to its just rights under the treaty; and although the British Government have professed to be *eager to subsitute a conventional line*—one that shall be more convenient to both parties than the treaty line—they have never been willing to intimate what line should be, or what equivalents on either side should be granted, except that, after fixing their own limits to what they denominate *disputed territory*, they would consent to *divide that territory* equally between the two Governments. It is evident and clear, that while our Government have been pressing upon the Government of Great Britain their anxious desire to settle the question of boundary according to the provisions of the treaty, and in some instances have been induced to go beyond what may fairly be regarded the legitimate construction of the treaty, in order to obtain an amicable adjustment of the controvesy, it has been the purpose and endeavor of the other party to avail themseves of this disposition to obtain concessions and admissions on our part which, in their effect, would render the discription of the boundary contained in the treaty utterly nugatory. After such a lapse of time, and after efforts as have been made on the part of our Government to settle this question of boundary, and with such dispositions on the other part as are manifested by the attempts at negotiation which have been detailed, it is vain to hope that the question of boundary can be settled without some decided action on the part of Congress. What that action shall be depends very much upon the justice of our claim, and upon the pretences of the Govenment of Great Britain to resist it; and that Senators may be possessed of the means of coming to right conclusions, and of forming a correct judgment upon these points, it is proposed to state, in a brief manner, some of the grounds and evidence upon which it is believed that the right is clearly with us, and that the pretences of the British Govenment are of recent origin, and without any valid foundation.

By the first article of the treaty of peace of 1783, his Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States—viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, etc.—to be free, sovereign and independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, *relinquishes* all claims to the Government *propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part* thereof. It is admitted, as well on the part of the British Goverment as of the United States, that the map which was used by the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace, and to which they had reference in forming the terms of treaty, was Mitchell's map, of which copies, upon a reduced scale, are now exhibited to the Senate. Upon this map are represented New England, Province of Maine, Province of Sagadahock, on the *west side of the river St. Croix*, and Nova Scotia or Acadia on the *east side of the river, with a line drawn from the source of the St. Croix, directly north to the river St. Lawrence* crossing the St. Johns. It is to be remembered that Mitchel's map was published in 1755, when the Province of Massachusetts Bay, as well as the province of Nova Scotia extended to, and were bounded by the river St. Lawrence, and so continued to be bounded, until the formation of the province of Quebec in 1763. By the grant of King James the first to Sir William Alexander, afterwards Lord Sterling, in 1621, the boundaries of the Territoy of Nova Scotia are, so far as relates to this question, thus described: "to the river commonly called by the name of Holy Cross, or the St. Croix, and to the furtherest source or spring upon the western branch of the same, which first mingles its waters with those of the said river; thence by an imaginary *direct line*, to be drawn or run through the country, or over the land *to the north* to the first bay, river, or spring emptying itself into the great river of Canada, and from thence running to the east along the shores of the said river of Canada to the river, bay, or harbor, commonly known, or called by the name of Gachepe or Gaspee, etc."

By the charter of 2d William and Mary, 1691, it is declared "that the terriories and collonies, called and known by the names of the colony of Massachusetts bay and colony of New Plymouth, the Province of Maine and the territory called Acadie or Nova Scotia, and all the tract of land lying between the said territories of Nova Scotia, and the said province of Maine, be erected, united, and incorporated *into one* province, by the name of our province of the Massachusetts bay in New England.

Upon referring to Mitchel's map, it will be seen that the line drawn upon it, from the source of the St. Croix to the river of Canada or St. Lawrence, is the westerly line described in the grant to Sir William Alexander, and Nova Scotia, as then known and understood; and the easterly line of the province of Massachusetts Bay: each of those provinces, when that map was made, extending northwardly to the river St. Lawrence. After the publication of Mitchell's map, viz: in 1763, by an order in council, the province of Quebec was formed, and the southwardly line of it thus described: "the said line crossing the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude, *passes along the highlands which divide the rivers* which empty themselves into the said St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the *sea*, and also along the coast of the Bay des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers," etc. and the like description of boundary is contained in the commissions of Governor Murray November 21, 1763, and to Governor Carlton, April 21, 1767. By the act of Parliament, 14, George III, 1774, making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, it is enacted that all the territori*es, is* lands, and counties in North America, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain bounded *on the south*, by a line *from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the highlands which divide the waters that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those fall into the sea* to a point in forty-five degrees of north latitude, on the eastern bank of the river Connecticut, etc. be, and they are hereby annexed to, and made part and parcel of, the province Quebec, as created and established by royal proclamation of the 7th October, 1763. In the commission to Guy Carlton, Governor of Quebec, dated December 27, 1774, the southern boundary of the province of Quebec is thus described:" bounded on the south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, to a point in forty-five degrees north latitude, etc. After the proclamation of October 7, 1763, the commissions to the several Governors of Nova Scotia, viz: to Montague Wilmot in 1764, to Lord William Campbell in 1765, to Francis Legge, esq. in 1773, and to John Parr, esq. in 1782, described that province of Nova Scotia thus: "to the northward by the southern boundary of our province of Quebec, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Cape or Promontory, called Cape Breton, in the island of that name, including said is, etc.; to the westward, (although our said province hath anciently extended, and doth of right extend, as far as the river Pantagonet or Penobscot,) *it shall be bounded* by a line drawn from Cape Sable, across the entrance of the bay of Fundy to the mouth of the river St. Croix, *by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north, thence to the southern boundary of our province of Quebec.*"

The province of New Brunswick was established in 1784, and embraces what was, before that time, the northerly part of Nova Scotia.—It is thus described in the several commissions to Governors of the province of New Brunswick, from the first one to Thomas Carlton, in 1784, down to that of the westward by the mouth of the river St. Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of our province of Quebec, to the northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of bay of Chaleurs, to the eastward by the said bay, and the gulf of St. Lawrence; to the bay called Bay Verte, to the south," &c. From all these documents, it is clear and undeniable that the western line of what was formerly Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick *is, and always has been*, the river St. Croix, and a line from the source of that river *due north*, extending formerly to the river St. Lawrence, and since 1763 to the south line of Quebec, or, to what is the same thing, a line from the bay of Chaleurs, *along the highlands*, which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea toward a point in 45 degrees of northern latitude, &c. That the north line of that province is as far north as we claim the north line of Maine to be, is proved, first, by the fact that the Bay Chaleurs is a part of that north line; secondly, by acts to the provincial Government incorporating counties, and parishes, upon the Bay Chaleurs, and upon the river Restigouce, and regulating the *fisheries in that river*, granting land, and establishing roads, &c.; thirdly, from the acts, and declaration, of the Surveyors General of the provinces of Quebec and of New Brunswick, in 1787, when it was proposed by the authorities of the province of Quebec to run and mark the line between these provinces, as disclosed in the extracts hereafter be mentioned.

Inasmuch as the province of Maine or Massachusett's bay formerly extended to and was bounded north by the river St. Lawrence, and as no change of its boundary had been made prior to the treaty of 1783, (except so far as the province of Quebec had been extended South of the St. Lawrence,) it is only necessary to see how far the *south line of Quebec* extends to the *southward* of the province of Massachusetts Bay, *as it was at the time of the treaty* when his Britanic Majesty *relinquished* all claim to the *government, propriety and territorial rights of the same and every part threof.* That line was described, in the proclamation, to be a line "crossing the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain in 45 degrees north latitude, passing along the highlands which divide the rivers which empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea to a point in 45 degrees of north latitude, on the eastern bank of the river Connecticut." If there was any doubt as to what highlands were intended by these several descriptions, or as to their locality, in the absence of other satisfactory evidence, it might be sufficient to look upon the map of the country, then extant, and see that a range of highlands, extending all along from the western extremity of the bay of Chaleurs to Connecticut river, in 45 degrees north latitude, and north of all the streams flowing into the St. Johns river, is distinctly represented upon the map, and that *no other* range of highlands is indicated upon the map, between the bay Chaleurs and Connecticut river; and that this range, as indicated by the map, does divide the streams running northwardly into the sea. But a glance at this map must at once satisfy the mind that such highlands as are mentioned in the proclamation and act of Parliament must, in the nature of things exist between the great river St. Lawrence on the northwest, and the Atlantic ocean on the southeast, and that such highlands must, of necessity, divide the rivers and streams represented on that map as running in different and opposite directions; and, but for the ingenuity of British agents and diplomatists, it would be difficult to imagine how any question could be made upon such a state of facts.

Thus far the question has been considered of independently of the further article of the treaty 1783, which was added "that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, (and thence round to the Southern boundary.) *east* by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth, in the bay of Fundy, to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence." The highlands mentioned in both parts of the description of boundaries are therefore the same and not different, and, to satisfy the description of them, must be such highlands as divide the rivers int he manner mentioned in the treaty.

That such highlands were known to be near to the river St. Lawrence, and between the source of St. Croix and the river St. Lawrence is not only apparent upon inspection of Mitchell's map, used by the commissioners in forming the treaty of peace, and in preparing the description of boundaries, but was then matter of history and record in England, as well as in the British provinces in North America.

In Pownal's topographical description of part of the British colonies in America, in describing mountains, highlands, etc. he says; "And in the latitude of 45 or thereabouts, turning eastward, run away to the Gulf of St. Lawrence." Again: "Going from the same line in latitude 45 of the greatest height of this range of mountains, and following them to the east northerly, they all seem to range as united until again divided by the Bay of Chaleurs."—Again: "All the rivers which have their sources amidst the northern ridges of this great range fall into *Canada or St. Lawrence river*, as the St. Francis, Chaudier, and many others. All which have their sources in the *southern* ridges, fall into the Bay of Fundy or *into the main ocean*," etc.

The range of highlands thus described is near to the St. Lawrence and north of the St. Johns, and has always been claimed by the American Government as the highlands intended and described in the treaty; and although formerly admitted to be such by agents of the British Government, it is not so now; but the latter Government contend that the due north line from the source of the St. Croix shall stop at *Marr's Hill*, which is situated some thirty miles south of the Great Falls in St. Johns river, and not more than forty-five miles from the monument at the source of St. Croix.

To show that the highlands of the treaty were formerly understood and admitted by the agents of the Government of Great Britain to be situated north of the St. Johns river, and where the American Government now claim that they are to be found, the following extracts are submitted:

Extract from minutes of Executive Council of Quebec.

MONDAY, 9th of July, 1787.—Present his Excellency the Governor, &c.

His lordship intimated the propriety of ascertaining the limits between this and the province of New Brunswick, and that the Surveyor General of that province would soon meet Mr. Holland for that purpose, &c.

Extract from Lord Dorchester's instructions to Mr. John Holland.

QUEBEC, July 9, 1787.—You will be pleased to accompany Mr. Finley to the *Great Fall.* on the St. Johns, in order to assist in marking out the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, &c. You will there meet the Surveyor General of the province of New Brunswick, or some other person authorized by the Lieutenant Governor of that province, in concert with whom and Mr. Finlay, you will proceed upon that business. You will be guided therein by the enclosed *description of the boundaries* of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, extracted from *commissions as Governor* thereof, to which is likewise added the description of the boundary of the United States, taken from the definitive treaty for your information, &c

Extract from Mr. Holland's report.

"*July* 26, 1787.—Pursuant to orders, proceeded to Great Falls, on the river St. Johns, and on the 16th met Capt. Sproul, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, who said that, conceiving his waiting for us at the Great Falls totally unnecessary, he was now proceeding on his way *to the height of land or carrying place between St Lawrence and Lake Temiscanta*, as there (according to his idea) the boundary ought to be fixed. I observed, it was generally understood in Canada, that the line between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick should run *from the head of Chaleur bay* along the highlands in a westerly direction *to the Great Falls* on the St Johns river, and from thence west to the westernmost or main branch of the river St. Croix. He answered that, *should a boundary line be fixed at or near the Great Falls*, he would protest against such doings as contrary to *directions laid down in his instructions*. Afterwards, Capt. Sproul repeated the same to Mr. Finlay, adding that he would proceed immediately *to the portage, to examine which way the waters inclined on the heights there*, that *by their course*, he might *ascertain the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick*, as all the streams running into the river St. Johns are in the province of New Brunswick, and those which fall into the St. Lawrence are in the province of Quebec.—After many arguments to show the *impropriety* and *disadvantage of fixing a boundary on the portage*, &c. but *more especially* that the fixing *that limit* would *materially affect the boundary between us and the United States of America*, and that a large territory would *thereby* be saved or lost to his Majesty's dominions, &c. and requested Mr. Sproul to return with us to the Great Falls. He refused, saying that he had formed his opinion of the *situation of the boundary* from geographical knowledge and *ocular demonstration*, and it was *unalterable*, &c."

The written instructions from the Governor of New Brunswick to Sproul, dated 7th July, 1787, were to run *the boundary* line between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick *agreeably to the act of Parliament for establishing the province of Quebec.*

Extract from the report of the Commissioner of Council of the province of Quebec, appointed to consider the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, &c. Oct. 1st, 1787:

"The Commissioner most humbly submits to your Lordship whether it *would not be for the advantage of both Governments* that the province of Quebec be separated from that of New Brunswick by a line running along the *highlands which extend from the head of Chaleurs bay to the foot of the great fall of St. Johns river*, and from thence crossing the river (so as to include the whole of the portage or carrying place) and continuing in a straight line toward the *sources of the river Chaudiere which rise on the highlands that Commence at the said head of the Bay of Chaleurs, and extend all the way to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river.*"

Extract from the arguments of the British agent, in 1797, before the Commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794.

"It can be shown that the *river Scoudiac*, so called by the Indians, *is this* river *St. Croix*, and that a line along the middle of its source, together *with a line due north from its source, formed a part of the western boundary of the province of Nova Scotia*, and that *the highlands* formed the *northern boundary* line of this province *at the time the treaty of peace was made*, so as to form the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, by these western and northern boundaries, the intention of the treaty of peace is at once ascertained in the great point in controversy.

"But to apply these facts to the point more immediately under consideration, whether a line due north from the source of the Western or main branch of the river Scoudiac, or St. Croix, will leave to each of the parties to the treaty these rivers that empty themselves, or whose mouths are, *within its territories, upon the sea coast respectively.*

"The effect, so far as regards the United States, is completely secured by the treaty, in all events; and thence we have further reason to suppose it was intended to be *reciprocal* in this respect, if a just interpretation will warrant it. A line due north from the source of the *western or main* branch of the *Scoudiac*, or St. Croix, will fully secure this effect to the United States in every instance: and also to Great Britain in all instances *except in that of the river St. Johns*, wherein it becomes *impossible*, by reason that the *source* of this river is to the westward, not only of the western boundary line of Nova Scotia, but of the sources of the Penobscot, and even of the Kennebec, *so that this north line must, of necessity, cross the river St Johns*; but it will cross it in a part of it almost at the foot of the highlands, and where it ceases to be navigable. But if the north line is traced from the source of the Cheputnaticook, it will not only cross the river St. Johns within about 50 miles of Fredericktown, the metropolis of New Brunswick *but will cut off the sources of the rivers which fall into the bay of Chaleurs*, if not of many others," &c.

Extract from a letter of Robert Liston, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Ward Chipman, esq. agent of the British Government in 1798.

"I have considered, with attention, your letter of this date, and it appears to me evident that the adoption of the river Cheputnaticook, as a part of the boundary between his Majesty's American dominions and those of the United States, in preference to a line drawn from the easternmost point of the Scoudiac lakes, would be attended with considerable advantage. It would give an addition of territory to New Brunswick, together with *a greater extent of navigation on St. Johns river*," &c.

It thus appears that when the two Governments, were contending with each other as *to the true St. Croix, or place which* the due north line was to be run, it was well understood and admitted that such due north line would cross the river St. Johns, and that the highlands of the treaty were north of that river. If *Marr's Hill* (now claimed by the British Government as the highlands of the treaty, and which is far *south of the river St. Johns*,) had been then supposed or claimed to be the highlands, at which the due north line was to stop, why the zeal and effort of the British agent to fix the starting point (the source of the St. Croix) *so far west* as that the line, running due north from it, should *not cross the St. Johns near Fredericktown*, but so far up that river as to be *beyond where it was navigable and near to the highlands?* Or why should Mr. Liston, the British Minister, write to their agent for managing the question before the commissioners, that, by adopting the course suggested, it would give to New Brunswick a *greater extent of navigation on the St. Johns?*

Again: at the making of the treaty of Ghent in 1814, it is manifest that the British Government made no pretension that the highlands were south of the St. Johns, or that any portion of the territory now denominated disputed territory belonged to that Government. The idea that the St. Johns river was not an Atlantic river, that the highlands of the treaty were south of the St. Johns, or that the line of boundary was so imperfectly described in the treaty that it was impossible to find and locate it, was not then entertained. Hence we find that, on that occasion, the British commissioners first propose "*such a variation* of the line of frontier *as may secure* a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax." On being informed that the American commissioners had not authority to *cede* any territory, the British commissioners say that they were not prepared to anticipate the objections stated by the American commissioners that they had no authority to cede territory, however *insignificant* although the *proposal left it open* to them to demand an *equivalent* for such cession, in *frontier* or otherwise; and further add, that "they are persuaded that an arrangement on this point might be easily made, if entered into with a spirit of conciliation, without any prejudice to the interests of the district in question, [viz: the now State of Maine,] and Col. Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, in his Topographical description of the province of Lower Canada, printed in London in 1815, says: "The main ridge, continuing its northeasterly direction, is intersected by an imaginary line, prolonged in a course astronomically due north from the head of the river St. Croix, and which ridge is supposed to be the boundary line between Lower Canada and the United States; at least such appears to be the way in which the treaty of 1783 is construed by the American Government, but which ought *more fairly to be understood* as follows, viz: that the astronomical line running north from the St. Croix, should extend only to the first or easterly ridge, and thence run westerly along the west of said ridge to the Connecticut, thereby equitably dividing the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence *from those that empty* into the *Atlantic within the United States* and those that have their estuaries within the British province of New Brunswick. It is important, and must always have been had in contemplation, that an uninterrupted communication and connection should exist between all his Majesty's North American possessions; but, by the manner in which the treaty is insisted upon by the opposite party, a space of more than eighty-five miles would be placed within the American limits, and by which the British provinces would be completely severed; it would also produce the inconvenience of having the mail from England to Quebec carried over that distance of American territory, which might be deemed either as matter of indulgence or complained of as an encroachment, according to the temper of the times."

Since it was ascertained that the American Government was not disposed to vary the treaty line, to *cede* or to *exchange* for an equivalent, the right of communication between Quebec and Halifax, which seems so desirable to the British Government, other objections have been invented and urged by that Government against the claim and right of the American Government to the territory before admitted to be ours, and which most clearly ours by the terms of the treaty of 1783. One of these objections is, that if St. Johns river does not empty its waters into the *sea* or *Atlantic ocean, but into the Bay of Fundy*, and hence that the highland which divide the waters running into the *St. Lawrence from those which run into the river St. Johns*, are not such highlands as are called for by the treaty. Second: that there are not any highlands north of the St. Johns river which would be reached by running

a due north line from the source of the St. Croix river . and, thirdly, that Marr's Hill, about 30 miles south of St. Johns river, on the due north line from the source of St. Croix, and the hills and mountains separating the waters which run in the St. Johns river from those which run into the Penobscot river, *are* the highlands of the treaty, and *along which* the boundary is to be established. In answer to the first objection, it is sufficient to ask Senators to look at Mitchell's map, and they will see that the great river of Canada, or St. Lawrence, is laid down on the north of New England and Nova Scotia, into which certain rivers are represented as running from among the highlands therein indicated; and on the south and east is the Atlantic ocean, into which all the streams and rivers south of the same highlands appear to run, and St. Johns river is one of the latter. The objection that the St. Johns riven empties its waters into the *Bay of Fundy, and thence into the ocean*, is none other than exists against the Penobscot, which empties its waters *into Penobscot bay, and thence into the ocean*'; and to the Kennebec, which empties its waters *into Sagadahoc bay, and thence into the ocean*, and both of which latter river *are admitted by the British Government to empty themselves into the Atlantic ocean.*

To obviate the second objection, the following extracts are deemed sufficient. Col. Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, in his topographical description of that province, before quoted, states: "Beyond this range, at about fifty miles distance, is the ridge, generally denominated the Lands height, dividing the waters that fall into the St. Lawrence from those taking a direction towards the Atlantic ocean, and along whose summit is supposed to run the boundary line between the territories of Great Britain and the United States of America.—This claim commences upon the eastern branch of the Connecticut river, takes a northeasterly course, and terminates near Cape Rosier, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." And, "from the Connecticut river, the height of land on which the boundary is supposed to pass runs to the northeast, and divides the waters that fall into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic; and which height, after running some distance upon that course, sends off a branch to the eastward, that separates the heads of streams falling into Lake Tamiscouata and river St. John, from those that descend in a more direct course into the Atlantic."

Colonel Johnson, United States surveyor, in his account of the survey of the due noth line in 1817, says that, proceeding north from the last mentioned ridge, the land continues very high, and not very uneven, 144 miles 26 chains, (north from the monument,) where the land is nearly as high as at 132 miles, and *is the ridge* which divides the waters emptying into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean.

Colonel Partridge, United States Surveyor, states that the land at Grand Portage, near Lake Tamiscouata, is 1336 feet above tide water of the St. Lawrence at St. Andre.

To the third objection it is answered that the location of the boundary at Mars Hill, would contradict all contemporaneous understanding as to the highlands, which formed the boundary between the province of Quebec on one side, and the provinces of Massachusetts Bay, and Nova Scotia or New Brunswick on the other. It contradicts the arguments and opinions of the British agent, and of the British minister, at the settlement of the true St. Croix, of the treaty, and fixing the monument at the source of the Scoudiac river, It does not divide any waters *running into the St. Lawrance* from waters running into the Atlantic ocean, but does divide streams running into the St. Johns from other streams running into Penobscot river, and through those rivers into the sea or Atlantic ocean, in other words, it divides waters running into the Atlantic ocean, through the St. John river, from waters running into the Atlantic ocean, through the Penobscot river. Mars Hill is a separate, isolated mountain, and there is not *any range of highland* extending from it in the direction toward Connecticut river. It cannot be the *northwest angle* of Nova Scotia, for the reason that the *west line* of Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick, *continues due north more than* 160 *miles from Mars Hill.* The highlands of the treaty must be where the northwest angle of Nova Scotia extended north, as far as the Restigouche, is provided by her acts of jurisdiction, incorporating counties, parishes, &c. upon that river, and the line between the now province of New Brunswick, and the province of Lower Canada, is upon the bay Chaleurs, and the range of highlands extending therefrom toward the head of Connecticut river, making the *northwest angle* of New Brunswick where the American Goverment claim it should be, more than 100 miles due north from Mars Hill. Further, the original west line of Nova Scotia extended from the St. Croix river, from its mouth to its source directly north, to the St. Lawrance, (since changed to the highlands, or south line of the province of Quebec,) and that west line has not been varied, but now is the west line of the province of New Brunswick. It is not denied that the north line of New Brunswick is at least 100 miles north of Mars Hill, and yet, strange as it may appear, the British Government contend and insist that the *nothwest angle* of Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick, is *in the west* line of New Brunswick, viz: at Mars Hill, a point *in* that west line, and about *one-third* of the distance from the *source of St. Croix* to the *north line* of New Brunswick, or the south line of Canada.

If Mars Hill be the *northwest angle* of Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick, it would be expected that the line of New Brunswick, in its further extent, must *vary* to the *eastward* of north; but so far from this being the fact, it continues (according to the American clam) due north, about 100 miles from that hill, and (according to the British claim) it turns *west*, and extends more than 100 miles to the head waters of the Kennebec and Chaudier.

Who, before this, ever heard of *an angle* midway of a *straight line?* but so it must be if *Mars Hill* be the *northwest angle* of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

It should, also, be borne in mind that, according to the British claim as now insisted upon, and as marked upon map A, which is agreed to be a true representation of the topography of the country, and of the lines of boundary claimed by the respective parties, the tract of country which is situated west of the due north line from the monument, (and west to the west line of Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick, as described in all the commissions to the Governors of that province, from 1763 down to 1819, and probably to this day,)and between the lines contended for by the respective parties, contains from five to six millions of acres of land, and is now claimed as part of the province of *New Brunswick.* By what right or protence can it be claimed as belonging to New Brunswick; even if it do not belong to the United States, it would rather seem to belong to Quebec, or Lower Canada, as now called. If Mars Hill and the line runing from it westwardly,and designated on map A as that claimed by Great Britain, be along the highlands as described in the treaty of 1783, then it must follow that the territory in dispute is part of the former Province of Quebec, now Lower Canada, the south line of which is described in the same language as is the north line of the United States. But it is not so claimed, and never has been. There is no controversy between Maine, or the United States, with Lower Canada, as to the line of boundary, between them. There is not and never has been, any conflict of jurisdiction with that Province, and so late as 1815, the Surveyor General of Canada, Col. Bouchette, by authority of that Government, published a map of Lower Canada, upon a large scale, and from actual surveys, (which now hangs in the Senate chamber, and to which the attention of Senators is earnestly called,) which shows clearly and distinctly the highlands dividing, the Province of Canada from the Province of Maine, now the State of Maine, and which highlands are identical with those for which the United States always have and still do contend. On the *north of that range of highlands* are marked the counties and parishes in Lower Canada, on the *south of it* is marked *the Province of Maine;* and it would be with an ill-grace, after such a survey and map of Lower Canada, for only one to contend that Lower Canada extended over those highland and south to the line clamed by Great Britain. But notwithstanding all the obstacles to the claim of New Brunswick to this territory, and all the absurdities to which such a claim is liable, it is a fact that the Government of New Brunswick not only claim actual and exclusive jurisdiction over it but have granted land within its limits, have appointed a warden to superintend and protect it, and deny to the Government of Maine and of the Unted States, the right of property and jurisdiction within it. Yet more: American citizens, residing upon that territory, and made amenable to the authorities of that Province, have been arrested at their own homes by officers of that Province, taken to Frederickton and there imprisoned, tried by their courts, condemned and punished for no other crime than asserting their rights as American citizens, and attempting to execute the laws of their country; and when we complain of these acts of outrage, and contempt of our rights as American citizens, we are told that Great Britain was originally the owner of the whole, and that their right continues until the line shall be settled, and the part released be formally set apart. Such doctrine is not applicable to the case in question. The treaty was not a grant of territory, but the acecknowledgment of the independence of colonies, and prescribing limits to such as were declared to be independent; and when such claim is put forth and threatened to be enforced, in the language held by Sir Archibald Campbell, while he was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and by Sir John Harvey, the present Lieutenant Governor of that Province, there seems no alternative but to submit, and abandon all, or to assert our rigets, perform our duties to one of the States of the Union, and maintain the honor of the nation by running the line and giving protection to all our citizens within it.

In 1831, Sir Archibald Campbell, then Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in a letter to the then Governor of Maine, says: "It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remind your excellency, that until the unfortunate boundary question is *definitively* settled, it is my *imperative duty* to maintain *inviolate* the *existing* boundaries of the Province committed to my charge." And so late as September last,Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in a letter to Governor Dunlap, of Maine, says: "I hold positive instructions from my Government not to suffer any act of sovereignty to be exercised by any foreign power *within the territory in dispute* betwixt Great Britain and the United States, until the right to that territory shall have been determined by negotiation by the two Governments; that he has no discretionary power whatever upon the subject; and that, if *the whole military force of British America* should be necessary to enable me to give effect to these instructions, *that force would be placed at my disposal.*" Add to these official declarations that recently the British forces destined for Canada, without asking the permission of this Government, were marched across the disputed territory to Quebec; that preparations for a military post at Woodstock are being made, and that the military force at Frederickton and Halifax has lately been increased by the addition of two regiments at the former, and three regiments at the latter place, and I need not say that the crisis has arrived when this controversy about our boundary should be taken in charge by Congress, and such measures promptly adopted as will afford protection to our citizens, bring the question of boundary to a speedy issue, preserve the rights of Maine, and save the honor of the nation.

How these objects shall be attained is for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It is altogether probable, that should Maine attempt to run the line, unaided by the General Government, conflicts might ensue which must eventually bring the General Government to her aid. Is it not better, more just to Maine, and less likely to disturb the peaceful relations between the two Governments, that the United State should at once undertake the survey of that line? If the Government of Great Britain will concur, and aid in the survey, there can be no trouble; if that Government should not concur, she cannot reasonably complain of our making it; and when made, it will remain for her to acquiesce in it, or to pursue such other course as she may think the merits of her pretended claim will justify her in adopting.

Sincerely desirous of preserving peace, I propose the bill to provide for surveying the boundary under the authority of the United States, in the full belief that it is the only mode in which the rights of Maine and of the nation can, or will, be maintained.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 12, 1838.

Democratic Conventions.

A Democratic Convention for the County of Oxford will be held at the Court House in Paris in said County on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, and County Treasurer for the ensuing politicel year.

A Democratic Convention for Oxford Congressional District will be held at the same place at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

It is requested that each town entilled to a Representative in the State Legislature should send two delegates other towns and plantations will each send one.

By order of the County Committee.

June 11, 1838.

We occupy a large portion of this week's paper with the speech of Mr. Williams, Senator of this State, on the North Eastern Boundary question. We commend this speech to our readers as deserving their particular attention from its containing a more clear, lucid, and distinct view of the matter in controversy—the origin and progress of the dispute; and the points on which we rely in support of our claim, than we remember to have met with before. This subject has been so long agitated that it has got to be an old story, and we fear that a large portion of our people, however much they might be disposed to resent the imputation, have but a confused and imperfect idea of the matter. A clear and distinct statement of the facts in the case in a simple and concise manner, adapted to the comprehension of all, was much needed. This we have in the speech now before us, unmixed with party politics. We commend this, to our opponents who may wish to arrive at the truth, and are more disposed to regard the honor and interests of the State, than to sacrifice them to promote the interest of their party. Our opponents will not publish it because its manly, straight forward course would be a severe rebuke to their efforts to give this question a party colouring and to use it as a political instrument for their continuance in power. They must be desperate indeed, when they claim merit with the people on this question.

REPEAL OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

This measure, which at the time of its adoption was so obnoxious to Banks and land speculators, having effected the object for which it was instituted, has been repealed by the votes of a large majority of both Houses of Congress. That the effects produced by it have been highly salutary on the whole though it may have injuriously affected individuals, no unprejudiced man will now venture to deny. The federalists having been opposed to the measure when it was adopted by the administration, claim its repeal as a triumph and an abandonment of the policy by which the measure was dictated. But it is not so. In the first place, it was repealed by the votes of a large majority of the democratic members of Congress. In the next place, it has ceased to have any practical effect. Without it government is prohibited from receiving in payment for public lands any thing but specie or the notes of specie paying Banks. All the Banks in the western States having suspended specie payments, their notes are not received by the present law. The repeal has left it in the discretion of the Executive to renew the measure if circumstances should hereafter require it. Congress expressly refused to adopt Mr. Clay's proposition to compel the government to receive in payment of public dues the notes of Banks which do not pay specie. Therefore as the repeal could do no hurt and as it removed all pretence of charging the general government with hostility to the Banks and as the western Banks pretended that it was an obstacle in the way of their resumption of specie payments, the majority have thought its repeal might be beneficial.

The Court of Common Pleas sits in this place this week, and the County Commissioners next week.

Stephen Emery and Thomas Crocker, Esqrs. have been chosen as delegates from this town to attend the State Convention at Augusta on the 20th inst.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

In common life, when we see a person laying claim to all the virtues which adorn the human character, it is very natural for us to enquire what has been his course of conduct in the world, and whether, in fact, he is as pure and spotless as by his professions he would have us believe him to be. It may be unnecessary to remark that such enquiries, under such circumstances, seldom result in presenting the individual concerned in a *better* light than one would desire to be placed. So, when we see a party making pretensions to great patriotism and professing to be the exclusive friends of the people, we are prompted to a similar course of enquiry, which as often leads to a like result. Now, if we were to believe what we read in the federal journals of the day, we certainly should at once arrive at the conclusion, that, the federal party are immaculate, and that unless they speedily obtain control of the government, we are a ruined and undone people. But are we, really, in such a desperate condition? Is it true that the federal party possess "all the wealth, all the talent, and all the respectability,"and that they only are competent to manage the concerns of government? We are free to admit that they possess much of the wealth of the country, and as free to acknowledge the fact that they are endeavoring to employ it for the most unrighteous purposes. We are also ready to grant that they are not deficient in talent, and that respectability, not however to an injurious degree, may be found among them. But we must be allowed to express the opinion that their talent has not always been exerted in a manner calculated either to please the great majority of the people, or promote their interests;—nor are we prepared to admit that the two short periods, even, in which they held the reins of power, were distinguished by any extraordinary evidence of a good government. On the other hand, the government has been so conducted by republicans, that, for forty years or more of our existence as a republic, the people, by a decisive vote, have continued it under their direction; and to the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, particularly, all parties, and all men with few exceptions, now unite in awarding the token of approbation. Notwithstanding this signal triumph of democratic principles, and in spite of the lessons of experience, which have thus been furnished the federal party, we still see them arrayed violently against the democracy of the country—employing their utmost powers to overthrow the administration of the people's choice.

We observed in a former article, that, the "first general charge" advanced by the federalists against the administration of Mr. Madison, was that of "an undue and unreasonable spirit of hostility against Great Britain." Another serious charge, urged against his administration, was the same which had been brought with alarming forebodings against Mr. Jefferson—that of "*mean and dastardly submission to France* and *complete subserviency to the vices of the Emperor.*" They affirmed that "the first, and one of the earliest proofs of the partiality and submission of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison to France," was "the unexampled meanness of the language of our ministers at the court of Bonnparte"—that "among the whole host of ambassadors from the new made, tributary, and vassal Kings, who surrounded the throne of this monarch-making Emperor, no single representative exhibited a more humble, submissive temper, or adopted language of more fulsome adulation, than the American Minister in France"—and that "even the ambassadors from a conquered prince were never known to experience such marked and so frequently repeated insults and indignaties, as were received by our Minister, at the imperial court."

The purchase of Louisiana by our government, was cited, also,as a proof of this "dastardly submission to the views of France." It was indeed contended by the federalists, that, "there was no subject of complaint against the democratic administrations, which presented such a variety of disgraceful features, which involved so many and so various causes of censure, in its origin, principles, progress, and effects as this shameful purchase of a colony of Frenchmen." They maintained, that, "in its origin, it was corrupt"—that "the project was engendered in France as well for the interest of France, as for the basest and most sordid views of individual profit"—that, "in its principles, it was hostile to our constitution and unfriendly to our republican habits"—that, "in its progress, it was marked by the most shameful profligacy, and the grossest speculation"—and that, "in its effects, it had been a vast whirlpool, swallowing up millions of our money," and placing us in an attitude, where, in the end, the territory, if held by us at all, would have to be "acquired by the sword." Nay, it was solemnly proclaimed by the great federal *prophets* and *patriots* of the day, that, the purchase of Louisiana had "laid a most solid foundation for *eternal collissions*"—that it would prove, until *regained* by either *France* or *Spain*, a most prolific source of dispute." Nor, indeed, was this all.—Effects more terrible still were predicted, as not unlikely to follow. They contended, that "if Louisiana and the Floridas might be purchased on one side, there was more reason to buy Canada & Nova Scotia on the other," and that"when these were bought,they saw no obstacle to the purchase of Mexico." Then, it was averred, "the whole United States would become a minority; their religion would be proscribed and popery introduced;—the trial by jury abolished; the civil law substituted to the ancient system of our fathers; and finally our republican Constitution overthrown." Such was the language of federalism in the days of Jefferson and Madison.

Another "most flagrant proof of the absolute subserviency of our cabinet to the iniquitous views and projects of France," the federalists maintained, was to be "perceived in their language and treatment of Spain;" —and the appointment of Mr. Adams to the court of Russia, they affirmed, also "had a most wonderful coincidence, like our embargo, with the general measures which France was pursuing." "The suppression of our correspondence with France," likewise, was another charge against Mr. Madison, "whose conduct, as to communications from France," they declared, "exceeded in *baseness* that of Mr. Jefferson." So indignant were they in his conduct, in this particular, that we hear them exclaiming in language like this:—"Yes! fellow citizens, we are called upon, we are required by the force of anathemas, and denunciations to attest and subscribe to the infallibility of Mr. Madison, while he has not sufficient respect for our understanding, our *patriotism*, and our rights to entrust us with even a meagre portion of information in his possession to enable us to form an opinion of his measures!"

While these with other "proofs" were introduced to support their charge of "mean and dastardly subserviency to France," the whole were exhibited by the federalists as conclusive and alarming evidence of the "hostility of our government to Great Britain." Indeed, their partiality for the "Mother Country" seems to have been unbounded. They contended, in 1810, that "Great Britain had afforded *great protection to our trade*"—and that in regard to captures, "she had *recaptured and saved for us more than she had taken.*" Then, it was, that they held forth, word for word, as follows: ☞"The utmost of which the *federalists* can boast, *with all their acknowledged superiority of talents*, is, that they have preserved the country hitherto from a British war—Here is the limit of their efforts.—But no exertions are or can have been necessary to restrain the fury of our citizens against France, though *posterity* (if we should ever have any, *who are not mongrels of French soldiers and American women,)* will blush at the turpitude which could submit without indignation to such continual and repeated injuries and insults from France." ☜ This, my countrymen, is genuine *federalism;* and, if any of that party accepted our invitation to accompany us, to take a view of their past history, we now call upon them to say whether the picture we have presented, is not true in every particular. Nay, we challenge them to controvert a single fact we have stated. When they shall have done this, we will not only substantiate, beyond the power of contradiction, all we have advanced, but continue our sketches of the character of federalism.

Let the federalists, then, boast of their "*patriotism*" and their "*acknowledged superiority of talents*"—let them continue to fight under assumed names and false colors —let them persist in misrepresenting and abusing the administration of the people—let them persevere in their cries of "distress" and predictions of awful calamities to come,—the democratic republicans of the country will remain unshaken—undaunted. ☞

SMALL POX. A rumour was put in circulation through this town, about a fortnight since, that the wife and child of the Hon. V. D. Parris were sick of the small Pox in Buckfield. To account for its origin in the family, Mr. Parris' enemies have not only accused him of knowing he had the disease himself a short time before at Augusta; but also that he willfully gave it to his wife and family; and that too for a purpose too malignant and cruel to mention. Concerning the first part of this rumour; it may be proper to say, a part of it was true; and it is as proper to say, a part of it was false, viz: the child was not sick of that disease. But is it true that Mr. Parris knew he had the Small Pox while sick at Augusta? On this question rests the whole cause of his censure. We say positively and firmly that he did not know he had that disease. Farther, we can prove that his Physician never pronounced his disease the Small Pox—that he did not intimate to Mr. Parris that he had that disease—that Mr. Parris did not suspect he had it—and, finally, that the great number who visited him and whom he visited, during convalescence, did not have the least suspicion that such was the case *We* hope this brief statement, may be sufficient to exonerate Mr. Parris and lead the public to suspect those who make it a chief business to censure and misrepresent. That Mr. Parris should have enemies is not surprising: For in politics there are those who are honestly and violently opposed to him. But many of his political opponents, and especially those of the highest standing in his own town have been among the first to acquit Mr. Parris of all censure in regard to his knowing, having, and recklessly disseminating this contagious disease. It is among those, however, whom we should expect to find his friends that we are to look for his enemies; and to look for such enemies too, as men of any moral principle, or possessed of one spark of manly virtue, would blush to behold. It is enough that a civilized enemy should openly pursue the husband while at home, without behaving so mean and cowardly as to torture his wife and connexions during his absence But we leave this painful part of our duty, knowing at the same time that all this demonlike enmity is for political effect, and feeling confident that the authors will in due season reap their just reward.

Specie Circular.—The resolution repealing the Specie Circular, passed the Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 34 to 9. It was immediately sent to the House of Representatives, and passed that body on Wednesday morning by a vote of 154 to 29. The entire delegation from this State, with the exception of M. Parris, voted for the resolution to rescind. The democrats voted to repeal, not from any opposition to the circular, not on the ground that it was wrong in its inception, or that it has been productive of great public benefit, but in consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and the cessation of the extravigant speculation in the public lands, the circular has become inoperative. It has now no practical effect whatever, and as the Southwestern banks had intimated that in its repeal they would resume specie payments, it was deemed expedient to repeal it. This repeal takes away, too, all pretence for the repetition of the stale cry of enmity on the part of the administration to the banks.—Saco Democrat.

DIED.

In Dorchester, Mass 4th inst. Mr. William Merrill aged about 22 years, formerly of this town.

ATTENTION, P. R. C.

THE members of Paris Rifle Company are requested to meet at their usual place of parade on Paris Hill on SATURDAY the 23d inst., in full uniform, for the purpose of drill, transacting Company business, and to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July next. A punctual attendance is requested precisely at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Per order of the Commanding Officer.

June 12, 1838.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors of ARTHUR MITCHELL late of Mexico in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent, give notice that six months from this date have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village in said county, on the last Saturdays of August, September, and October next, at one o'clock *P.* M. of said days.

Dated this 22d day of May, 1838.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
THOMAS J. COX, }

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot, there will be exposed for sale, on the premises in Turner, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the 26th day of the present month at nine o'clock A. M. the reversion of the widow's dower in the following real estate situated in the town of Turner County and State aforesaid,—Lot No. 77 on the easterly side of twenty mile river, it being the same conveyed by me to Wm. Bradford, Esq. last August.

JOHN M. LANDER, Admr.

Bangor, June 5th, 1838 43

CAUTION.—Whereas the subscriber on the 19th day of March last, contracted with the town of Bethel in the County of Oxford, for the support and maintenance of Mr. John Estes and Mrs. Nancy Sprague, paupers of said town, and having made suitable provisions for the same, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting either of them on his account as he will pay no debts of their contracting. MOSES BARTLETT.

Bethel, June 4th, 1838. 43

Rumford Falls House.

BY

J. B. LEACH.

Rumford Falls, June 1st, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

The Selectmen of the town of Paris give public notice to the citizens of said town, that they have procured vacine matter and employed persons in different parts of said town to vaccinnate all such as are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity.

UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber having opened a Public House on Paris-Hill respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Court boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

N. M. MARBLE.

Paris-Hill, June 5, 1838. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring and trusting THOMAS BRAGDON, a pauper of the town of Fryeburg, or any of his family on account of said town; as ample provision has been made for the support of said Bragdon's family. No charges or expenses incurred by or on account of said Bragdon and his family, will hereafter be paid by said town.

ASA CHARLES, } Overseers of the Poor of
MOSES KNIGHT, } the town of Fryeburg.

Fryeburg, June 1, 1838. 3w42

NOTICE.—Whereas I have this day given my son WATSON R. STARBIRD, full liberty and power to transact business for himself during his minority,—I hereby give notice that I shall neither claim his earnings nor pay debts of his contracting after this date.

SCAMMON STARBIRD.

Attest—Cyrus Thompson, Jr.

Peru, March 30, 1838. 42

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

ARIJAH DOUGLAS,

late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the House of Esek Randal in Dixfield, aforesaid, on the fourth Monday of June and third Monday of September next, from nine to four o'clock on each of said days.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARUNA HOLMES.
JOHN TUCKER.

42

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day May of in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

ON the petition of Antepass Durell, administrator of the estate of Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the twenty sixth day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STPHEN EMERY, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, April 30, 1838.

THE twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the settling lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in the city of Boston, one in Concord, N. H. and in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale," the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 6, in the fifth range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each.—The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4, in the 6th range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No. 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out and cut out from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawamkeag Point, to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About $17,000 will be expended, this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole distance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two-thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by the State, is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the conditions of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State, on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such Township.

The settling duties required by law, are, "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook country, in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needful information to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctor says, "average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, equaling in fertility the famed regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial clime, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records.

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould.

"This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 5 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elms, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the *granary* of the north."

In another place, Dr. Jackson says:—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominating growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while the scattering, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. Here are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always the most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands, remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr. Jackson says: "the researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown.—Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude, favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Seboois to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temiscouta lake near the frontier of Canada. It will be at once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone, valuable both for building materials and for agriculture, vast and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, amid interminable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situate on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one half of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region, and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages of the road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into this region it is believed that an uncommon opportunity is now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here, from time to time, from the progress of surveys and the reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all enquirers, and every facility granted within the means of this office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, for actual settlers, under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township located for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That from & after the pass age of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838. This Bill, having had three several reading, passed to be enacted.
ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In the Senate, March 28, 1838. This Bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.
N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

March 23, 1838. Approved.
EDWARD KENT.

Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838.

A true copy of the original on file.
Attest, SAM'L P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice and Law, for two months, and forward their bills to this office for payment—Portland Advertiser, York County Herald, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Lincoln Telegraph, Waldo Patriot, Somerset Journal, Northern Statesman, Gazette & Advertiser at Calais, New England Farmer at Boston, and New Hampshire Statesman. 2m38

To the Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Norridgewock, in and for the County of Somerset, the third Tuesday of March, 1838.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a highway has been laid out and established from Kingfield Mills in the town of Kingfield, through the townships numbered three in the second range, and four in the second and third ranges in the county of Somerset, and number one in the third and fourth ranges in the county of Oxford, to Eustace's Mills in the county of Oxford, which passes over land unfavorable for a good and convenient road, and not likely to be much occupied by settlers for many years to come. That a public highway has also been located from Lexington, to and thro' the Flag Staff township, (so called) in the county of Somerset, to said Eustace's Mills, over land more favorable for a good and convenient road, than that over which the first mentioned road passes. That the public travel, that might occasionally pass the first named road, will be as well and better accommodated by the last, than the first named road. That a few families only reside in the township numbered three in the second range, (if any) are to be benefited by the first named road, and that the expenses of making and mataining this road, arising from the length of way and the nature of the land, compared with the little utility of the same, (if any) must be such as to render it burthensome and oppressive on the townships through which the road passes; utterly beyond what the individual private interest, supposed to be benefited, can reasonably claim to have imposed for the furtherance of that interest. And your petitioners further represent that they are all interested in one or the other of the townships numbered four in the first and second ranges, or three in the second range, through which the first named road passes. Wherefore your petitioners pray the Court to take the subject of said first mentioned road under your consideration, and cause the same to be discontinued and give such further relief as the subject may require.

40 IRA CROCKER, and 14 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

SOMERSETT, ss.—Commissioners' Court,
March Term, 1838.

ON the foregoing Petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, That the County Commissioners meet at Charles Pike's in Kingfield, on Tuesday the 28th of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., and that the County Commissioners of Oxford be requested to meet at the time and place aforesaid—and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in the petition. Immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties will be had at some convenient place, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge proper. And it is further ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the time, place and purposes of said meeting to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of the petition and this order thereon to be served upon the town Clerk of Kingfield, and also on the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the county of Oxford, and the County Attorneys for Somerset and Oxford counties, and by posting up attested copies of the same in three public places in the town of Kingfield, 30 days before the time appointed for said view—and also by publishing the petition and this order thereon three weeks successively in the Skowhegan Sentinel a newspaper published in Skowhegan, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in the city of Portland, by the printer to the State, and also in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in the county of Oxford, the first publication to be thirty days before the time appointed for said view, that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard, if they think proper.

Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of October, A.D., 1837.

RESPECTFULLY represents your Libellant, Timothy Small, of Vassalborough in our county of Kennebec, yeoman, and gives the Court to understand that on the twelfth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred thirty-one, at Denmark in said county of Oxford, he was duly and legally married to one Susan Long, now Susan Small; and your Libellant further represents that he hath ever conducted towards the said Susan as a kind and affectionate husband, and hath in all respects kept and observed his marriage covenants and agreements towards her,—yet the said Susan unmindful of her marriage covenants, at said Denmark on the eighth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred thirty-two, without reasonable cause, and without any collusion or the consent of the said Timothy, him the said Timothy did willfully desert; and that said Susan without reasonable cause, and against the will and consent of said Timothy has continued said desertion, constantly and uninterruptedly, without any collusion and without said Timothy's cohabiting with her for the space of five years now last past and until this day, and now lives in said Denmark, apart from said Timothy.

Wherefore your Libellant prays right and justice and that he may be divorced from the said Susan from the Bands of Matrimony. TIMOTHY SMALL.

Oct. 10, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss: Supreme Judicial Court.
May Term, A. D. 1838

ON the foregoing Libel, the Court Order, that the Libellant give notice of the same by publishing a copy of said Libel and of this Order thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed in Paris in our county of Oxford, likewise in the Boston Statesman, a newspaper printed in Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the same term, the last publication in each of said papers to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the second Tuesday of October next, that the said Susan Small may then and there appear in our said Court, and shew cause if any she have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
Copy of said Libel and Order thereon.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Vilinge, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES V. POOR.

So. Paris February 5, 1838. tf25

For sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER and will be sold at a bargain.

ALSO—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25

Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysenterry, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD

PARIS,	CROCKER & SHAW.
Fryeburg,	J. O. McMillan.
Hiram Bridge,	Joseph Butterfield,
Level,	James Walker.
Waterford,	Noyes & Noble.
South Waterford,	R. H. Gerry.
Albany,	Lovejoy & French.
Bethel,	J. C. Kimball.
Rumford Point,	Otis C. Bolster.
Do. Centre,	Asa Graham.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay,	Joel Pain.
Livermore Falls,	Kimball & Walker.
N. Livermore Corner,	Jefferson Coolidge.
Canton Mills,	John M. Deshon.
Buckfield,	Artimas F. Cole.
Hartford,	Hall & Haines.
Turner,	Philo Clark.
Norway,	Wm. E. Goodnow.

Woodstock & Greenwood, Welcome Kinsley.
Paris Cape, South Paris Manufacturing Company Store.

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.

JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent
eply 29 For the State of Maine.

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty o Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chilliness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in dispair of a cure

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

**"Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthamatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 30 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the affect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

**None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1j

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21y]

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—May 19, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday the tenth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Amos Purrington in Norway-Village,—All the right in equity of redemption which JACOB D. BROWN had to redeem on the third day of June 1836, certain tracts and parcels of land situated in Oxford in said county, when the same was attached on the original writ; said tracts and parcels of land being described as follows, viz:—Lot marked C, No. 21, containing by estimation 30 acres; Lot marked D, No. 17, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked C, No. 19, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked B, No. 30, containing by estimation 30 acres; Lot marked B, No. 23, containing by estimation 130 acres; that part that lies in Oxford of Lots marked C, Nos. 6, and 7, containing by estimation 75 acres; and a certain fifty acre lot of land adjoining Samuel Allen's land, according to the original plan of the town of Hebron, Recorded with Oxford Records Book 33 page 552, the same being mortgaged with other lands by the said Jacob D. Brown to John Foster by Deed dated the 14th day of November, 1832, Recorded with Oxford Records, Book 38, pages 240, 241, and 242.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thiry eight—

ON the petition of Stephen Berry administrator of the estate of Henry Berry, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the twenty sixth day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.
3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

MARY FIFIELD, widow and principal Legatee in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Edward Fifield late of Greenwood in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate

Ordered,

That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the twenty sixth day of June, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

SAMUEL MORRILL Administrator of the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the Eighteenth day of September next at ten of the, clock the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w42 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

SAMUEL HARLOW Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ebenezer Harlow late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the Eighteenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

STEPPEN SANDERSON Administrator of the estate of Thomas Brickett late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claims against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Ad'm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the sixth day of August, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
35 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

ANTEPASS DURELL, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Dunham late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also his own private claim.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty sixth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

SARAH J. BATLETT, Administratrix of the estate of Samual Bartlett late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causieg a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the seventeenth day of September, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

HENRY WEST,

late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ARNALD WHITTEMORE.

Livermore May 22th, 1838. 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SIMEON DAVEE,

late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BARNABAS DAVEE.

Leeds, May 22th, 1838, 3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himselves the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ABEL AMES,

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FRANCIS AMES.

Hartford may 22th, 1838, *3w42

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

JOSIAH JUDKINS

late of Greenwood in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to PRMELIA JUDKINS

Greenwood May 22th, 1838, 3w42

NOTICE.

THE OXFORD TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE will hold their anniversary at the Church of the Rev. Mr. Chute in Oxford, on the 4th of July next, where an Address will be expected and temperance discussions take place. Meeting open at 10 o'clock.

June 2d, 1838.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2¼ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege*.

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and holden at Paris on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1838

RESPECTFULLY represents Isaiah Willis of Paris, yeoman, that he is seized as tenant in common with others to your Petitioner unknown, in and to five eighths of the following described real estate, situated in Paris aforesaid, and being the homestead farm owned by Lemuel Jackson, grandfather of your Petitioner, and being the whole of Lots numbered eleven and twelve in the Fifth Range, excepting from said lots, what the said Lemuel Jackson in his life time, deeded to his sons Lemuel Jackson Jun'r, and John Jackson. And your Petitioner is desirous of holding his said five eighths of said land in severalty. Wherefore he prays, that after due notice ordered, partition as he has prayed, may be decreed and that he may hold the same in severalty

40 ISAIAH WILLIS.

STATE OF MAIEE.

OXFORD, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, May Term, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice to the co-tenants, and all persons interested, by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris within and for said county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October next, that they may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
Copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

DORCAS ADAMS of Rumford in said County of Oxford, wife of Moses Adams of said Rumford, libels, prepounds, and gives the Court to understand and be informed, that on the sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen at Rumford aforesaid, by the name of Dorcas Farnum, was lawfully joined in marriage to the said Moses Adams; that she has ever conducted towards the said Moses Adams, as a faithful, kind, affectionate and dutiful wife: but the said Moses Adams, regardless of his marriage vows and engagements, did, without reasonable cause, willfully desert your Libellant, more than five years last past, and the said Moses Adams has never returned. Wherefore the said Dorcas Adams prays that a Divorce from the bands of matrimony may be decreed. DORCAS ADAMS.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, May Term, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing Libel, the Court order, That the Libellant give notice of the same by publishing an attested copy of the said Libel and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris in our county of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court, which is to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of October next, that the said Moses Adams may then and there appear in our said Court, and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
41 Copy, Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Saddle & Harness Making,

Chaise Trimming, &c.

S. M. NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838 tf20

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Joseph D. Welch, his time tunil he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JAMES WELCH.

Attest—Harvey Fuller.
Paris April 12, 1838. 35

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Benjamin B. Clemons, his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN CLEMONS.

Rumford, April 12, 1838. *41

CAUTION.—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my daughter SEALEY STEARNS, a minor, on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date,—my house and board always being open for her reception and maintenance; she having left me without my consent.

LEVI STEARNS.

Sweden, May 25, 1838. *41

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate of Oxford County I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday the twenty-third day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M, So much of the real Estate of Moses Dudley late of Paris, deceased, as will amount to the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased situate in Paris. Sale on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

JOEL B. THAYER, Administrator.
Paris, May 22, 1838. 41

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the twenty-third day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. on the premises, the farm owned by Lewis Kenney, non compos, in Dixfield in said county.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

NATHANIEL KENNEY, Guardian.
Dixfield, May 22, 1838. 41

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

TIMOTHY J. CARTER,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, Esq. deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS CROCKER.

Paris, May 24th, 1838. 3w42